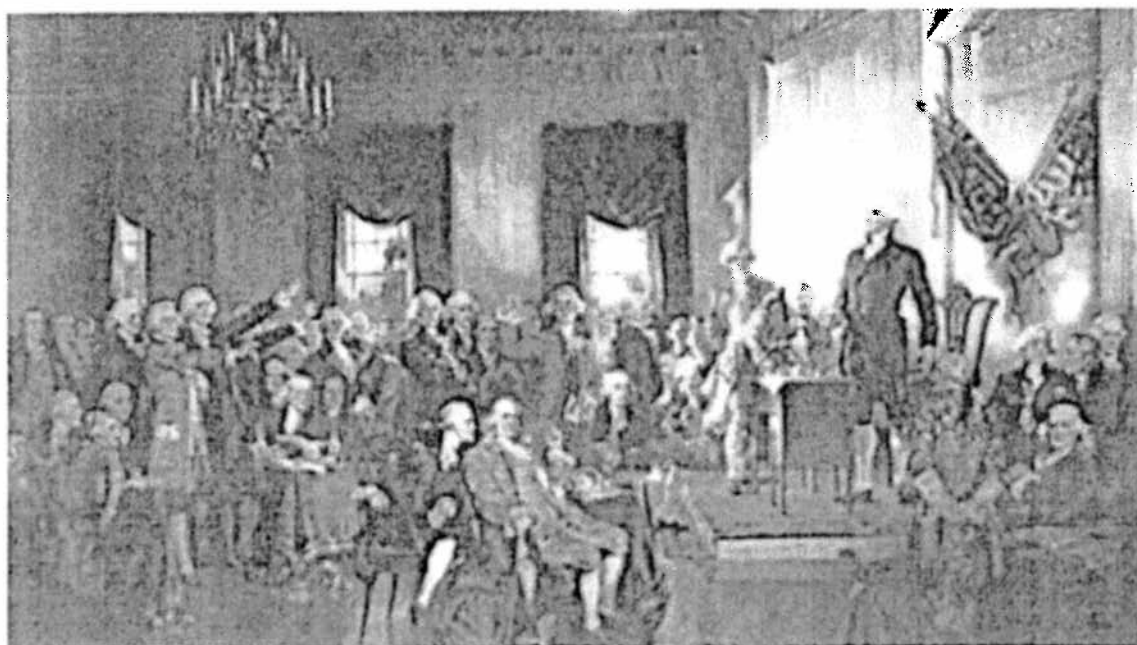




## Creating a Government

From the Articles of Confederation to the Constitution

(Pages 198-267)



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Section: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



# **Chapter Goals & Mind** **Map**



**Big Question:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Focus Questions:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



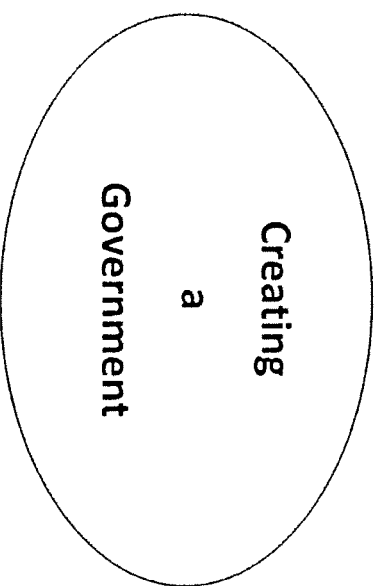
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_




# Creating a Government Chapter Mind Map







# Vocabulary



## Vocabulary

1. Articles of Confederation
2. Constitution
3. bill of rights (Lower Case)
4. Shays' Rebellion
5. Virginia Plan
6. New Jersey Plan
7. Executive Branch
8. Legislative Branch
9. Judicial Branch
10. Senate
11. House of Representatives
12. Separation of Powers
13. Ratify
14. Bill of Rights (Upper Case)

- 
1. \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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  2. \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_  
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9. \_\_\_\_\_:

10. \_\_\_\_\_:

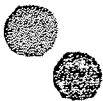
11. \_\_\_\_\_:

12. \_\_\_\_\_:

13. \_\_\_\_\_:

14. \_\_\_\_\_:





# Notes

## I. The Articles of Confederation

- a. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Continental Congress officially declared that the 13 states were independent from England on \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. Because independence was declared in the middle of the \_\_\_\_\_, each state had to quickly organize a \_\_\_\_\_ to provide order and stability.
  - i. Most states wrote \_\_\_\_\_ that outlined the powers of their state's government and the \_\_\_\_\_ of their state's citizens.
    1. Some states constitutions even included a \_\_\_\_\_ to guarantee certain rights to the citizens of the state.
- c. In addition to declaring independence and managing a war, during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Continental Congress (1777) delegates from each state also had to work together to create a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i. The national government they created is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
    1. The Articles of Confederation created a \_\_\_\_\_ of 13 individual states.
      - a. The states acted more line \_\_\_\_\_ rather than one united country.

ii. How the Articles worked

1. Under the Articles the national or federal government only had \_\_\_\_\_. That one branch was a legislative branch called Congress.
  - a. Each state elected representatives, called \_\_\_\_\_, to represent them in Congress.
  - b. In congress each state had \_\_\_\_\_ vote regardless of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ of 13 states were needed to pass a law.
2. Under the Articles there was no \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

iii. Problems with the Articles of Confederation

1. Under the Articles the national government was very \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Weaknesses of the Articles:
    - i. \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. \_\_\_\_\_
    - \_\_\_\_\_
    - iii. \_\_\_\_\_
    - iv. \_\_\_\_\_
    - v. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. The national government was purposely made weak because many colonists \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

iv. Shays' Rebellion and the downfall of the Article of Confederation

1. After the Revolution the United States faced an \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ were hit the hardest
  - a. Could not pay back \_\_\_\_\_ or pay \_\_\_\_\_
3. In Massachusetts farms were being \_\_\_\_\_ by courts.
4. In 1786, farmer and Revolutionary War veteran \_\_\_\_\_ organized a rebellion.
  - a. During Shays' Rebellion over \_\_\_\_\_ farmers marched on court houses to prevent the courts from \_\_\_\_\_ any more farms.
  - b. The national government was powerless to act. The Massachusetts state government needed to send the state \_\_\_\_\_ to put down the rebellion.
5. Shays' Rebellion convinced many people around the country that the Articles of Confederation were to \_\_\_\_\_ and did not work.
  - a. In May of 1787 a convention was called in \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ the Articles of Confederation

## II. The Constitutional Convention

- a. The Constitutional Convention opened in Philadelphia on \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. The purpose of this convention was to \_\_\_\_\_ the Articles of Confederation
- c. The convention was held in the \_\_\_\_\_ now called \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. An amazing assembly
  - i. Every state except \_\_\_\_\_ sent delegates
  - ii. \_\_\_\_\_ delegates total
    1. Notable attendees
      - a. \_\_\_\_\_ (Elected conventions President)
      - b. \_\_\_\_\_ (Oldest at \_\_\_\_\_)
      - c. \_\_\_\_\_
      - d. \_\_\_\_\_
      - e. \_\_\_\_\_
    2. Notable Absentees
      - a. \_\_\_\_\_
      - b. \_\_\_\_\_
      - c. \_\_\_\_\_
      - d. \_\_\_\_\_ (Smelled a \_\_\_\_\_)
    3. \_\_\_\_\_ were signers of the Declaration of Independence
    4. \_\_\_\_\_ had served in the Continental Congress
    5. \_\_\_\_\_ took part in the Revolution
    6. \_\_\_\_\_ served in the Continental Army
    7. \_\_\_\_\_ were lawyers

8. \_\_\_\_\_ owned slaves
9. \_\_\_\_\_ were well educated
10. \_\_\_\_\_ was an ordained minister
11. \_\_\_\_\_ were not born in the United States/colonies

e. Atmosphere of the Convention

- i. The convention was held in a time of \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the country
- ii. Philadelphia was buzzing with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ about what the convention was up to.
- iii. For security purposes \_\_\_\_\_ were stationed at the doors and even though it was a hot and humid summer the windows were kept \_\_\_\_\_ to keep outsiders from hearing what was going on.
- iv. All conversations were kept \_\_\_\_\_ so each delegate could talk freely without pressure from outside sources.

f. Two Rival Plans

- i. Early in the Convention the delegates realized they would need to do away with the Articles of Confederation and start with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii. Two opposing plans for the setup of the new government emerged.
  1. Each plan was based on the idea of \_\_\_\_\_.
    - a. The idea of separation of powers was designed to keep any one person or group from becoming \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ the powers of the government into several parts.

2. Plan

- a. Proposed by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Called for a \_\_\_\_\_ national government with \_\_\_\_\_ branches.

*i.* \_\_\_\_\_

1. Job was to \_\_\_\_\_

2. Called \_\_\_\_\_

3. Made up of 2 “\_\_\_\_\_”

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

i. Both houses would need to \_\_\_\_\_ to pass a law.

ii. A states representation in both houses was based on its \_\_\_\_\_.

iii. States with larger populations (Va, Pa, Ny) would have \_\_\_\_\_ than states with small populations.

*ii.* \_\_\_\_\_

1. Job was to \_\_\_\_\_

2. Headed by a \_\_\_\_\_

*iii.* \_\_\_\_\_

1. Job was to decide if laws were \_\_\_\_\_

2. Consisted of a \_\_\_\_\_

3. Plan

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ opposed the Virginia Plan.  
They feared it would give large states too much power in Congress. They came up with their own plan called the New Jersey Plan.
- b. The New Jersey Plan called for 3 branches of government just like the Virginia Plan.
- c. The only difference was in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. Under the New Jersey Plan, the legislative branch would have \_\_\_\_\_ house and each state, regardless of population, would be equal with \_\_\_\_\_ vote.

4. The Great Compromise

- a. No agreement between the two plans could be reached. Delegates threatened to leave the Convention.
- b. Finally, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ proposed a solution.
- c. Sherman called for a government with three branches.
- d. The Executive and Judicial Branches would remain the same, the only branch that would be effected would be the Legislative Branch.
- e. Sherman called for a Legislative Branch with two houses, a \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_.



i. In the Senate each state would be \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Each state would get \_\_\_\_\_ votes regardless of population.

2. This pleased \_\_\_\_\_ states

ii. In the House of Representatives, representation would be based on \_\_\_\_\_.

1. The more \_\_\_\_\_ a state has the more \_\_\_\_\_ it would get.

2. This pleased \_\_\_\_\_ states.

f. On \_\_\_\_\_ the Convention narrowly approved Sherman's compromise and the Convention could continue.

g. Compromising on the Issue of \_\_\_\_\_

i. Just as large and small states disagreed, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ states disagreed over the issue of slavery.

ii. Southern states wanted to count slaves as part of their \_\_\_\_\_.

1. This would give southern states higher \_\_\_\_\_ and more power in the \_\_\_\_\_.

iii. Northern states did not think Southern states should be able to count slaves.

1. Northern states argued that since southern states did not grant slaves \_\_\_\_\_ or allow them to \_\_\_\_\_ they should not be counted toward their population.

iv. Once again, the delegates \_\_\_\_\_

1. Southern states could count \_\_\_\_\_ of their slaves towards their population for the purposes of representation.

a. EX: If a state had \_\_\_\_\_ slaves, \_\_\_\_\_ of those slaves could be counted toward the state's population.

v. This compromise became known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

h. Signing and Ratifying the Constitution

i. The Constitution was finally signed on \_\_\_\_\_.

ii. Before the Constitution could go into effect and replace the Articles of Confederation, \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ states needed to approve it.

iii. Each state would vote whether or not to adopt it.

1. Those in favor of the new Constitution were called \_\_\_\_\_

a. Favored the new \_\_\_\_\_ national government

- b. \_\_\_\_\_  
wrote a series of essays called the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ that explained the Constitution.
- i. They were published in newspapers.
2. Those who opposed the Constitution were called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Antifederalists feared that the Constitution made the national government too \_\_\_\_\_ and it would abuse their rights
- b. Many Antifederalists wanted a \_\_\_\_\_ to be added to protect their freedoms.
3. On December 7th, 1787, \_\_\_\_\_ became the first state to \_\_\_\_\_ the Constitution.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ became the second state to ratify the Constitution on December 12th.
5. The Constitution was officially adopted after \_\_\_\_\_ on June 21st, 1788.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ would be added in January of 1789 to appease many Antifederalists.



# Resources

## The Articles of Confederation (1777-1789)

### Background:

During the Revolutionary War, the American colonies needed to coordinate their efforts against Britain. They created an emergency government to raise money for the war effort called *The Continental Congress*. After the Revolution the colonies were officially independent from Great Britain. They needed to create a system of government to run this new nation. The first system created was known as *The Articles of Confederation* and was adopted on November 15, 1777. In its final form, the Articles of Confederation were comprised of a preamble and 13 articles.

Approved by the last of the 13 American states, Maryland, in 1781, the Articles became the ruling document in the new nation. The Articles created a nation that was "a league of friendship and perpetual union."

Directions: Review the chart and complete the questions.

The Articles of Confederation	
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One branch of government: Congress, responsible for making national laws</li> <li>Each <b>state</b> had one (1) vote in Congress</li> <li>No executive (President)</li> <li>No judicial branch (Court)</li> </ul>
Decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>9 of 13 states</i> had to approve a proposal before it could become a law</li> <li><i>All the states</i> had to agree to change an existing law</li> </ul>
Money and Finances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Articles of Confederation could not collect taxes</li> <li>The A of C had to ask the individual states for money</li> <li>The A of C could print and borrow money</li> <li>Each <b>state</b> could regulate trade with other states</li> <li>Each <b>state</b> could tax its residents</li> </ul>
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The A of C managed agreements with other countries and Native Americans</li> <li>The Articles of Confederation could appoint military officers</li> <li>Only the <b>states</b> could establish militias</li> </ul>
Other	The A of C established <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a postal system</li> <li>weights and measures</li> <li>courts</li> <li>consequences for piracy</li> </ul>

- Where did the Articles of Confederation place the most government power? (HINT look for repeated words). \_\_\_\_\_
- Give two examples from the chart.
- WHY do you think the first government of the United States was set this way?

NOTE: The following situations are NOT 100% accurate. However, they are similar to those that existed after the Revolution.

Directions:

- Review each case
  - Use the chart of the Articles from today's class and your notes and explain whether the Articles of Confederation could solve this problem. Answer in full sentences.
1. Mrs. Frank, French ambassador to the U.S., arrives from Paris to tell you France needs the money it lent the colonies during the Revolution immediately. Can the *Articles of Confederation* solve this problem? Why/Why not?
  2. Mr. Freidlin is a Loyalist who fled the colonies during the Revolution and has returned to reclaim his property in Scranton, PA. According to the Treaty of Paris, he is entitled to his land. However, Pennsylvania has passed a law that ignores the claims of former Loyalists. Mr. Freidlin appeals to the Articles for the return of his property. Can the *Articles of Confederation* solve this problem? Why/Why not?
  3. A group of poor farmers in Massachusetts, led by Mrs. Kettel and Mrs. Frank is angered by war debts, bad harvests and high taxes. When their debt-ridden farms are repossessed by the bank, they march on the state capital in protest. Massachusetts sends their militia to try to stop them and appeals to Congress for assistance. Can the *Articles of Confederation* solve this problem? Why/Why not?
  4. Mr. Melillo and Mr. Grasso are representatives from New Hampshire and New York. They believe that their states deserve more territory for new settlers entering their states. New land would increase trade, profit and power for their individual states. They claim Vermont territory and appeal to the Articles to settle the dispute. Can the *Articles of Confederation* solve this problem? Why/Why not?
  5. Foreign countries do not respect American independence. Although the Treaty of Paris granted the United States all the land east of the Mississippi, British General Mr. Elia refuses to withdraw his troops from the Ohio Valley. In addition, King of Spain Mr. Antonetti closed New Orleans' port to American farmers. Can the *Articles of Confederation* solve this problem? Why/Why not?
  6. Some individual states have abolished slavery in their constitutions. Confederation delegates Mrs. Pettry and Mrs. Hetzel propose an amendment to abolish slavery in the entire country. Can the *Articles of Confederation* solve this problem? Why/Why not?

# Reading the Articles of Confederation

## Article I.

-The Stile of this Confederacy shall be "The United States of America".

## Article II.

-Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

## Article III.

-The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.

## Article V.

-No state shall be represented in Congress by less than two [members], nor by no more than seven members;...

-In determining questions in the United States, in Congress assembled, each state shall have one vote....

## Article VIII.

-All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states,...

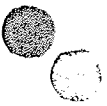
-The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled....

## Article IX.

-The United States in Congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of the United States, or [of] any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States,...

-unless nine states assent to the same; nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in Congress assembled....





# Reading the Articles of Confederation Worksheet

The term "articles" means parts or provisions of a document. Answer the following questions using the attached excerpts of the Articles of Confederation. The answer can be found in the article listed for each question.

1. **Article I**

- a. Article officially names our country what?

2. **Article II**

- a. Does article II give more power to the national government or the state governments?  
b. Restate article II in your own words:

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3. **Article III**

- a. Article III declares that each of the 13 states enters into a league of \_\_\_\_\_ with each other.  
b. Article III lists several reasons WHY the states entered into a league of friendship. What are some of those reasons?

4. **Article V**

- a. How many delegates to Congress could each state have?  
b. How many votes did each state have?

5. **Article VIII**

- 
- a. Where would Congress get money to run the country?  
b. How would this be enforced?

6. Article IX

a. What were the powers of Congress that were limited in this excerpt of Article IX?

b. What was necessary for Congress to pass a law?

1. Draw a symbol or diagram to represent the Articles of Confederation.

# Daniel Shays Rebellion

(August, 1786-January, 1787)

Daniel Shay was a captain in the Continental Army during the American Revolution. When the war was over, he returned home to his small farm in western Massachusetts. In the best of times, Shays had very little extra money. After the war, he had none. In a time before banks, Shays and other farmers sometimes borrowed money from wealthy neighbors to buy food and supplies, or bought goods on credit from stores in town. When wealthy neighbors or store owners asked farmers to repay their debts-in hard money, of course-many could not pay.

For people who could not pay their debts, there were two alternatives. If they had property, a local court seized it and sold it to pay off their debts. If they had no property, they were sent to debtors' prison. In 1786, Shays and other farmers begged the Massachusetts legislature for extra time to pay their debts. The Massachusetts legislature ignored their requests, and the courts continued to seize farms.

Daniel Shays recalled the early days of the crisis with Britain when legal attempts to solve disputes with government failed. He knew what to do in the face of a legislature that wouldn't listen to common farmers. In August and September of 1786, disgruntled farmers marched on courthouses in western Massachusetts. Muskets in hand, they closed courthouses and prevented courts from seizing any more farms or imprisoning any more farmers.

After those successes, Shays's group gathered near Springfield Massachusetts where the state's Supreme Court was in session and there the state's arsenal happened to be located. When wealthy New Englanders learned that angry farmers were gathering near the arsenal, they feared open rebellion and attacks on their property. They called the farmers traitors and provided the money necessary to pay for 4,400 militia men from eastern Massachusetts to march against Shays's gathering farmers.



In January 1787, Shays and 1,200 farmers attacked the arsenal in Springfield. When Shays's men advanced, the militia opened fire. Four farmers died and the rest scattered. The revolt broke up soon afterward.

While Shays and the other farmers believed they were patriotic, other Americans were horrified. Men of wealth and power saw the rebellion as proof of social disorder. Congress sent a veteran of Washington's army, General Henry Knox, to investigate. Knox reported that the farmers' uprising had "alarmed men of principle and property." He declared, "What is to afford our security against the violence of lawless men? Our government must be braced, changed, or altered to secure our lives and property."

## *A More Perfect Union:* **The Constitutional Convention**

1. How many delegates were at the Convention? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where was the Convention held (City and building)? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Who was elected President of the Convention? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Explain the role of George Washington at the Convention.




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5. Explain the important role of James Madison at the election.




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6. What was the rule on absolute secrecy and why was it important?
7. Explain the Virginia Plan (i.e. what kind of government would be set up, how would power be divided and checked?).

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8. Who wrote the Virginia Plan? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Who presented the Virginia Plan to the Convention? \_\_\_\_\_

10. Explain the New Jersey plan.

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11. Who wrote the New Jersey Plan?

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12. What happened to the New Jersey Plan?

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13. Explain the Great Compromise.

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14. What was the disagreement between the large states and the small states?

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15. What was one of the disagreements between the northern states and the southern states?

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16. Explain the Three-Fifths Compromise.

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17. Explain the compromise the Convention came up with about the "importation of slaves"

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18. What date did the Convention begin?

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19. What date was the Constitution signed by the members of the Convention?

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20. Who decided not to sign the Constitution?

21. What needed to happen in order for the Constitution to be ratified (approved)?

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### Virginia Plan

- I. Called for a strong national gov with \_\_\_\_\_ branches.
- II. Legislative Branch
- a. Make \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Called \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Bicameral: \_\_\_\_\_ houses
    - i. Upper house: \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. Lower House: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_ were needed to pass a law
- e. Representation in each house would be based on \_\_\_\_\_
- III. Executive Branch
- a. Headed by a \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Job was to \_\_\_\_\_ laws
- IV. Judicial Branch
- a. Consisted of a \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Job was to decide if laws are \_\_\_\_\_

### New Jersey Plan

- I. Called for a strong national gov with \_\_\_\_\_ branches.
- II. Legislative Branch
- a. Make \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Called \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Unicameral: \_\_\_\_\_ house
  - d. States would be represented \_\_\_\_\_ in Congress
    - i. Each state would get \_\_\_\_\_ vote
- III. Executive Branch
- a. Headed by a \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Job was to \_\_\_\_\_ laws
- IV. Judicial Branch
- a. Consisted of a \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Job was to decide if laws are \_\_\_\_\_

### Great Compromise

- I. Called for a strong national gov with \_\_\_\_\_ branches.
- II. Legislative Branch
- a. Make laws
  - b. Called Congress
  - c. Bicameral: 2 houses
    - i. Upper house: \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. Lower House: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_ were needed to pass a law
- e. Representation in the Senate would be \_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_ votes
- f. Representation in the House of Representatives would be based on \_\_\_\_\_
- III. Executive Branch
- a. Headed by a \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Job was to enforce \_\_\_\_\_
- IV. Judicial Branch
- a. Consisted of a \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Job was to decide if laws are \_\_\_\_\_



Name \_\_\_\_\_

## DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

Below are the results of the votes taken in each state by the special convention called to ratify the Constitution. Look closely at them and decide which of the conclusions can be called true and which cannot.

State	Date	For Ratification	Against
1. Delaware	Dec. 7, 1787	30	0
2. Pennsylvania	Dec. 12, 1787	46	23
3. New Jersey	Dec. 18, 1787	38	0
4. Georgia	Jan. 2, 1788	26	0
5. Connecticut	Jan. 9, 1788	128	40
6. Massachusetts	Feb. 6, 1788	187	168
7. Maryland	Apr. 28, 1788	63	11
8. South Carolina	May 23, 1788	149	73
9. New Hampshire	June 21, 1788	57	47
10. Virginia	June 25, 1788	89	79
11. New York	July 26, 1788	30	27
12. North Carolina	Nov. 21, 1789	196	77
13. Rhode Island	May 29, 1790	34	32

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The closest vote was in the state of New York.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Conventions in all 13 states approved ratification of the Constitution.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The southern states were more favorable toward ratification than the New England states.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The states which ratified the Constitution earliest seemed to do so with overwhelming approval.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Connecticut had the widest margin of votes in favor of ratification.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Pennsylvania delegates approved of the Constitution by a vote of 2:1.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ The Constitution went into effect before all states had approved its ratification.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ The state with the most delegates was North Carolina.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Three states ratified the Constitution unanimously.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ The big states were more in favor of the Constitution than the small states.

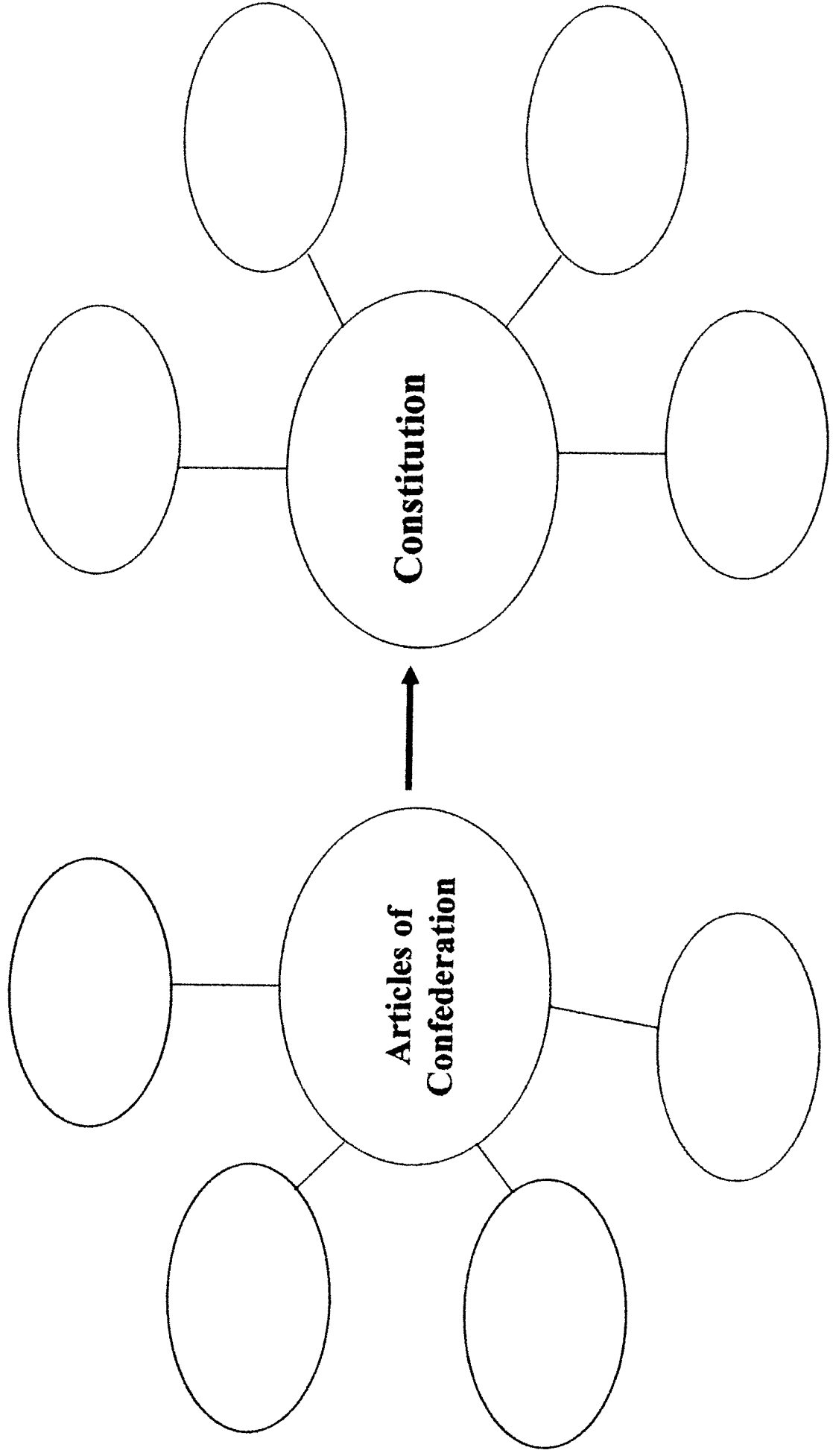
Draw three conclusions of your own from the voting results in the chart above that are different from those already stated.

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# Articles of Confederation vs. the Constitution



**Bottom Line:**